Searching PAJ Page 1 of 2

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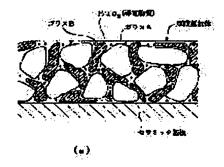
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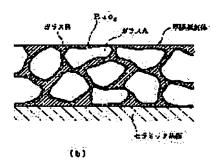
(54) THICK FILM RESISTOR PASTE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To suppress aging in the resistance of a thick film resistor.

SOLUTION: The thick film resistor paste contains powder of two kinds of glass A, B wherein the glass A of higher mixing ratio contains 20-26wt.% of CaO, 37-59wt.% of SiO2, 5-13wt.% of Al2O3 and 8-28wt.% of B2O3 totaling 95wt.% or more whereas the glass B of lower mixing ratio contains 53-72wt.% of SiO2, 20-30wt.% of B2O3, and 1-7wt.% of Na2O totaling 85wt.% or more. Mixing ratio of the glass A to the total mixing amount of the glasses A, B is set at 73-99wt.% while that of the glass B is set at 27-1wt.%. The two kinds of glass A, B contain no Pb, Cd nor Ni which may have adverse effect on the environment.





The glass A of higher mixing ratio has a coefficient of thermal expansion higher by 0.5×10-6/deg or more than that of the glass B of lower mixing ratio and a flexure point higher by 30°C or more than that of the glass B.

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Searching PAJ Page 2 of 2

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] As compared with the glass of the direction with few [are the thick film resistor paste which mixes the powder of two kinds of glass, and the powder of conductive material with an organic vehicle, and changes, and] loadings, a coefficient of thermal expansion is large, and the glass of the direction with many loadings is a thick film resistor paste with which it is characterized by a surrendering point being high.

[Claim 2] The glass of the direction with many loadings is a thick film resistor paste according to claim 1 with which a coefficient of thermal expansion is large more than 0.5x10-6/deg, and a surrendering point is characterized by the thing high 30 degrees C or more as compared with the glass of the direction with few loadings.

[Claim 3] Said two kinds of glass is a thick film resistor paste according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by using the glass which does not contain Pb, Cd, and nickel.

[Claim 4] The glass of the direction with many loadings is CaO:20-26 % of the weight and SiO2.: 37 - 59 % of the weight, aluminum 2O3: 5 - 13 % of the weight, and B-2 O3: 8 - 28 % of the weight is contained 95% of the weight or more in total. The glass of the direction with few loadings SiO2: 53 - 72 % of the weight, B-2 O3: Thick film resistor paste according to claim 1 to 3 characterized by containing 20 - 30 % of the weight, and Na2 O:1-7 % of the weight 85% of the weight or more in total.

[Claim 5] The thick film resistor paste according to claim 1 to 4 characterized by having made the compounding ratio of the glass of the direction with many loadings to the sum total loadings of two kinds of said glass into 73 - 99 % of the weight, and loadings making the compounding ratio of the glass of little direction 27 - 1 % of the weight.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the thick film resistor paste containing the powder of glass, and the powder of conductive material.

[Description of the Prior Art] When forming a resistor by the thick-film method on the surface of a ceramic substrate, a thick film resistor pattern is printed using the thick film resistor paste of RuO2 system, and he calcinates this at 600-900 degrees C, and is trying to form a thick film resistor conventionally. Since resistance varies, the thick film resistor after baking trims a thick film resistor by the laser trimming method, and he is trying to adjust resistance after baking generally. [0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] In case laser trimming of the thick film resistor is carried out after baking, a micro crack may go into a thick film resistor by the thermal strain, this micro crack advances gradually under a real operating environment, and resistance carries out aging and has become the cause of reducing circuit reliability. It is easy to generate progress of this micro crack in the condition that tensile stress is acting on a thick film resistor. Therefore, in order to prevent progress of a micro crack, it is desirable to make it compressive force join a thick film resistor, and, for that purpose, it should just make the coefficient of thermal expansion of a thick film resistor smaller than the coefficient of thermal expansion of a ceramic substrate.

[0004] However, RuO2 conventionally used for forming a thick film resistor in a ceramic substrate The thick film resistor paste of a system is the powder of glass, and RuO2. It mixes with an organic vehicle, powder is pasted, and it is RuO2. A coefficient of thermal expansion is 6.0x10-6/deg. It compares with an alumina substrate. On the other hand, the low-temperature baking ceramic substrate with a small coefficient of thermal expansion Since a coefficient of thermal expansion is 5.5x10-6/deg extent, as for the coefficient of thermal expansion of the glass of a thick film resistor paste, it is desirable to make it smaller than 5.5x10-6/deg, but if electrical characteristics, a mechanical strength, harmful nature, etc. are taken into consideration The selection range of glass was also restricted, actually, it was comparable as the coefficient of thermal expansion of a ceramic substrate, or the glass of a bigger coefficient of thermal expansion than it had to be used. Therefore, these glass and RuO2 The coefficient of thermal expansion of the included thick film resistor of a small thing is also comparable as the coefficient of thermal expansion of a ceramic substrate, by the differential thermal expansion of a thick film resistor and a ceramic substrate, sufficient compressive force for a thick film resistor may not work, but tensile force may commit it. For this reason, at the time of laser trimming, the micro crack produced in the thick film resistor tended to advance under the real operating environment, and there was a problem that aging of resistance was large. [0005] This invention is made in consideration of such a situation, therefore the object is in offering the thick film resistor paste which can lessen aging of the resistance of a thick film resistor.

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain the above-mentioned object, as for the thick film resistor paste of claim 1 of this invention, the powder of two kinds of glass is blended, and, as for the glass of the direction with many loadings, the surrendering point has become [the coefficient of thermal expansion] large highly as compared with the glass of the direction with few loadings. If the

thick film resistor paste of this presentation is printed and calcinated to a ceramic substrate, a thick film resistor will sinter through the following phases in that baking process. Hereafter, the glass in the direction of [with many loadings] explanation is set to A for convenience, and loadings set the glass of little direction to B.

[0007] Dissolved glass B wraps in the powder of conductive material so that glass B with a lower surrendering point may dissolve first and it may illustrate typically to drawing 1 (a) by lifting of the glass temperature at the time of the [1st-step] baking. At this event, the glass A with a higher surrendering point does not dissolve yet. Glass will start to contract, if a surrendering point is the temperature equivalent to the softening temperature of glass in case the thermal expansion by the temperature rise of glass stops, glass expands thermally almost linearly in connection with a temperature rise below at a surrendering point and a surrendering point is exceeded here. [0008] Glass A with the higher point surrendering [[2nd-step]] begins to dissolve gradually. The glass B which dissolved previously flows at this time, and it comes to wrap in Glass A. [0009] The [3rd step] If baking progresses, while Glass A will dissolve and sticking with Glass B further, conductive material condenses to the interface of Glass A and Glass B, and a track is formed so that it may illustrate typically to drawing 1 (b). The organic vehicle under thick film resistor paste pyrolyzes, and it evaporates from the 1st step before the 3rd step, or burns, and an organic vehicle is removed from the film of a thick film resistor.

[0010] In the culmination of the [4th-step] baking, of temperature lowering, Glass A and B hardens and the film of a thick film resistor is formed on a ceramic substrate.

[0011] Thus, the calcinated thick film resistor serves as structure in which glass B with a small coefficient of thermal expansion wrapped glass A with a larger coefficient of thermal expansion than this. The whole coefficient of thermal expansion not only becomes small with glass B with a small coefficient of thermal expansion, but the thick film resistor of this structure will be in the condition that compressive force joined glass B with a small coefficient of thermal expansion with glass A with a large coefficient of thermal expansion. In this condition, even if the micro crack went into the thick film resistor with the laser trimming after baking, the part of the glass B with which compressive force was added will serve to suppress progress of a micro crack.

[0012] By the way, the effectiveness of suppressing progress of the micro crack of a thick film resistor becomes large, so that the compressive force which joins glass B with a small coefficient of thermal expansion becomes large. This compressive force becomes so large that the difference of the coefficient of thermal expansion of Glass A and B is large. Moreover, in order for glass B with a small coefficient of thermal expansion to become the structure which wrapped in Glass A, before Glass A begins to dissolve, the dissolution of Glass B needs to fully be progressing. Therefore, if the difference of the surrendering point of Glass A and B, as a result the difference of the temperature which Glass A and B begins to dissolve are small, Glass B will not become the structure which fully wrapped in Glass A. With this structure, even if the difference of the coefficient of thermal expansion of Glass A and B is large, sufficient compressive force will not be committed. [0013] Therefore, as for the glass A of the direction with many loadings, as compared with the glass B of the direction with few loadings, it is desirable like claim 2 that it is large, and a surrendering point is high 30 degrees C or more, and a coefficient of thermal expansion carries out more than 0.5x10-6/deg. If it does in this way, before Glass A begins to dissolve, the dissolution of Glass B will fully progress, and Glass B will serve as structure which wrapped in Glass A certainly. And since the difference of the coefficient of thermal expansion of Glass A and B is more than 0.5x10-6/deg, the compressive force which joins Glass B from Glass A becomes large enough, sufficient compressive force to suppress progress of a micro crack is acquired, and aging of the resistance of a thick film

[0014] Moreover, as for two kinds of glass A and B, it is desirable like claim 3 to use the glass which does not contain Pb, Cd, and nickel. Although the conventional thick film resistor paste contained Pb, Cd, and nickel, these are the metals which may affect an environment. Therefore, it is useful also to earth environmental protection by using the glass A and B which does not contain Pb, Cd, and nickel.

[0015] The glass A of the direction with many loadings like claim 4 Moreover, CaO:20-26 % of the weight, SiO2:37-59 % of the weight, aluminum 2O3:5-13 % of the weight and B-2 O3:8-28 %

resistor is stopped effectively.

of the weight are contained 95% of the weight or more in total. The glass B of the direction with few loadings is SiO2.: 53 - 72 % of the weight, B-2 O3: It is good to consider as the presentation which contains 20 - 30 % of the weight, and Na2 O:1-7 % of the weight 85% of the weight or more in total. The glass A and B of such a presentation can secure the difference of a coefficient of thermal expansion, and the difference of a surrendering point.

[0016] By the way, in order that the glass B with which compressive force is added may serve to suppress progress of a micro crack, the loadings of Glass B are required to some extent, but the tensile force committed on Glass A from Glass B will become large, and the micro crack suppression effectiveness by the compressive force committed on Glass B will be reduced by the tensile force committed on Glass A as Glass B increases.

[0017] Therefore, it is desirable that make the compounding ratio of the glass A of the direction with many loadings to the sum total loadings of two kinds of glass A and B into 73 - 99 % of the weight like claim 5, and loadings make the compounding ratio of the glass B of little direction 27 - 1 % of the weight. As shown in drawing 3, when the compounding ratio of Glass B exceeded 27 % of the weight according to the result of this invention persons' heat cycle test mentioned later, 1% whose rate of a resistance value change of a thick film resistor is desired value was exceeded, and it was checked that the micro crack suppression effectiveness with Glass B is not demonstrated effectively. Moreover, even if the compounding ratio of Glass B was 1 % of the weight, the rate of a resistance value change of a thick film resistor is less than 1%, and it was checked that the micro crack suppression effectiveness with Glass B is fully demonstrated. Therefore, if the compounding ratio of Glass B is 27 - 1 % of the weight, the micro crack suppression effectiveness with Glass B will fully be demonstrated.

[0018]

[Embodiment of the Invention] The thick film resistor paste used with 1 operation gestalt of this invention is the powder of two kinds of glass A and B, and RuO2 which is conductive material. It mixes with an organic vehicle, powder is pasted, and an organic vehicle consists of binder resin (for example, ethyl cellulose) and a solvent (for example, TEREPINE oar). The glass A of the direction with many loadings is CaO:20-26 % of the weight and SiO2.: 37 - 59 % of the weight, aluminum 2O3:5-13 % of the weight, and B-2 O3:8-28 % of the weight is contained 95% of the weight or more in total. The glass B of the direction with few loadings SiO2: 53 - 72 % of the weight, B-2 O3: 20 - 30 % of the weight and Na2 O:1-7 % of the weight are contained 85% of the weight or more in total. These two kinds of glass A and B does not contain Pb, Cd, and nickel which are the metal which may affect an environment, if the coefficient of thermal expansion of the glass A of the direction with many loadings is set to Aalpha, a surrendering point is set to AD, and loadings set the coefficient of thermal expansion of the glass B of little direction to Balpha and set a surrendering point to BD -- A alpha-B alpha>=0.5x10-6/deg and -- It is AD-BD>=30 degree C. The compounding ratio of the glass A of the direction with many loadings to the sum total loadings of these two kinds of glass A and B is made into 73 - 99 % of the weight, and loadings make the compounding ratio of the glass B of little direction 27 - 1 % of the weight. RuO2 to a thick film resistor paste A compounding ratio is RuO2 that what is necessary is just to decide according to the resistance to need. Resistance becomes small, so that a compounding ratio increases. [0019]

[Example] In order to consider the relation between the presentation of Glass A and B, a coefficient of thermal expansion, and a surrendering point and the rate of a resistance value change of the thick film resistor by the temperature cycle, the glass A of the direction with many loadings prepared five kinds of samples of A1 shown in a table 1 - A5, and the glass B of the direction with few loadings prepared five kinds of samples of B1 shown in a table 2 - B5.

[0020]

[A table 1]

ガラスAのサンプル

	CaO (重量%)	SiO ₂ (重量%)	Al ₂ 0 ₃ (重量%)	B ₂ O ₃ (重量%)	その他 (重量%)	屈伏点 (℃)	熱膨張係数 (×10 /deg)
A 1	26.0	58. 8	5.7	8.6	0. 9	722	6.3
A2	22. 6	54. 8	6.8	14. 2	1.6	706	6. 9
A3	20.0	48. 6	9.3	19.3	2.8	702	5. 4
A 4	24.5	41.2	9.6	22. 5	2. 2	693	5.8
A5	21.2	37. 6	12. 2	27. 2	1.8	685	6. 1

[0021]

[A table 2]

ガラスBのサンプル

	SiO ₂ (重量%)	Al ₂ 0 ₃ (重量%)	B ₂ O ₃ (重量%)	Ca0 (重量%)	Na ₂ 0 (重量%)	ZnO (重量%)	K ₂ 0 (重量%)	その他 (重量%)	屈伏点 (℃)	熱膨張係数 (×10 /deg)
B 1	66.0	1.2	23.5	1.6	3.6	1.6	1.0	1.5	650	4. 09
B2	72.0	0.8	20.3	1.0	3.1	1.2	0.7	0.9	661	3. 95
В3	61.6	3. 4	24.9	4. 9	1.9	0	2.6	0.7	645	4. 25
B 4	56. 7	7.1	25. 4	0	6.6	2.1	0	2. 1	638	4. 57
В5	53. 1	5. 5	29.8	3. 3	4.9	1.3	1.5	0.6	636	4. 94

[0022] The sample A1 of Glass A - A5 are CaO:20-26 % of the weight and SiO2. : 37 - 59 % of the weight, aluminum 2O3 : 5 - 13 % of the weight, and B-2 O3 : Containing 8 - 28 % of the weight 95% of the weight or more in total, a surrendering point is 685-722 degrees C, and a coefficient of thermal expansion is $5.4 - 6.9 \times 10 - 6/\deg$.

[0023] The sample B1 of Glass B - B5 are SiO2.: 53 - 72 % of the weight, B-2 O3: Containing 20 - 30 % of the weight, and Na2 O:1-7 % of the weight 85% of the weight or more in total, a surrendering point is 636-661 degrees C, and a coefficient of thermal expansion is 3.95 - 4.94x10-6/deg.

[0024] It is RuO2 of 0.2 micrometers of mean diameters using the sample of these glass A and B about the powder of the glass A and B of the compounding ratio shown in a table 3 (example) and a table 4 (example of a comparison). It mixed with powder to the organic vehicle, it fully kneaded with 3 rolls, and the thick film resistor paste was produced. In addition, RuO2 The powdered compounding ratio was made into three kinds, 15 % of the weight, 20 % of the weight, and 25 % of the weight, in order to change resistance.

[0025]

[A table 3]

実施例

No.	A	В	A : B	RuO ₂ 配合比 (重量%)	シート抵抗 (KΩ/□)	温度サイクル 抵抗値変化率 (%)	屈伏点 の差 (℃)	熱膨張係数 の差 ₋₆ (×10 /deg)		
1	A 1	B 1	99: 1	15	125	0.72				
2	A 1	ві	95: 5	15	110	0. 45				
3	A 1	В1	90:10	15	102	0. 21				
4	A 1	В1	85:15	15	97	0. 23	72	2.21		
5	A 1	Вı	80:20	15	94	0. 55				
6	A 1	В1	75:25	15	88	0. 84				
7	A 1	В1	90:10	20	12. 1	0.17				
8	A 1	Вı	90:10	25	4.6	0. 15				
9	A 1	B2	90:10	15	105	0. 23	61	2. 35		
10	A 1	вз	90:10	15	101	0. 23	77	2.05		
11	A 1	B 4	90:10	15	93	0. 25	84	1.73		
12	A 1	В5	90:10	15	92	0. 24	86	1.36		
13	A 2	В3	90:10	15	92	0. 26	61	2. 65		
1 4	А3	B 4	90:10	15	95	0. 45	64	0. 83		
15	A 4	B 1	90:10	15	99	0. 29	43	1.71		
16	А5	В3	90:10	15	95	0. 27	40	1.85		

[0026] [A table 4] 比較例

No.	Α	В	A : B	RuO ₂ 配合比 (重量%)	シート抵抗 (KΩ/□)	温度サイクル 抵抗値変化率 (%)	屈伏点 の差 (℃)	熱膨張係数 の差 ₋₆ (×10 /deg)
1	A 1		100:0	15	133	1.34		
2	A 1	В1	70:30	15	84	1.26	72	2. 21
3	A2		100:0	15	115	1.35	1	_
4	А3	-	100:0	15	107	1.67	_	-
5	A 4		100:0	15	106	1.52	_	
6	A 5	—	100:0	15	101	1.85		_
7	А3	В5	90:10	15	96	1.16	66	0. 46
8	Α5	В2	90:10	15	98	1. 29	24	2. 15

[0027] As a ceramic substrate which prints each thick film resistor paste, the coefficient of thermal expansion used the low-temperature baking ceramic substrate of 5.5x10-6/deg. This low-temperature baking ceramic substrate is CaO-aluminum2 O3-SiO2-B-2 O3. System glass powder: 60 % of the weight and aluminum 2O3 Powder: It is formed with the ceramic ingredient which consists of mixture with 40 % of the weight. it is shown in drawing 2 -- as -- Ag/Pd for resistor electrodes to the

front face of this low-temperature baking ceramic substrate -- the conductor was printed and calcinated at intervals of 2mm, and from on that, the above-mentioned thick film resistor paste was screen-stenciled so that the thickness at the time of desiccation might be set to 20 micrometers, and this was dried at 120 degrees C. The size of this thick film resistor pattern is 1mm in die-length [of 2mm] x width of face. Furthermore, on this thick film resistor pattern, the overcoat glass paste was screen-stenciled so that the thickness at the time of desiccation might be set to 13 micrometers, and this was dried at 120 degrees C.

[0028] Then, this low-temperature baking ceramic substrate was held in the belt furnace, on condition that the peak temperature of 900 degrees C, and a 6-minute hold, it calcinated for 60 minutes and simultaneous baking of a thick film resistor and the overcoat glass was carried out. At this time, a thick film resistor is sintered through the following phases.

[0029] With progress of the [1st step] firing time, glass temperature rises and glass B with a lower surrendering point begins to dissolve first. And the glass B which dissolved as typically shown in <u>drawing 1</u> (a) is RuO2. Powder is wrapped in. At this event, the glass A with a higher surrendering point does not dissolve yet.

[0030] The [2nd step] glass temperature rises further and glass A with a higher surrendering point begins to dissolve gradually. The glass B which dissolved previously flows at this time, and it comes to wrap in Glass A.

[0031] The [3rd step] If baking progresses, while Glass A will dissolve and sticking with Glass B further, as it is typically shown in <u>drawing 1</u> (b), it is RuO2 to the interface of Glass A and Glass B. It condenses and a track is formed. The organic vehicle under thick film resistor paste pyrolyzes, and it evaporates from the 1st step before the 3rd step, or burns, and an organic vehicle is removed from the film of a thick film resistor.

[0032] In the culmination of the [4th-step] baking, of temperature lowering, Glass A and B hardens and the film of a thick film resistor is formed on a low-temperature baking ceramic substrate. [0033] Thus, the calcinated thick film resistor serves as structure in which glass B with a small coefficient of thermal expansion wrapped glass A with a larger coefficient of thermal expansion than this. The whole coefficient of thermal expansion not only becomes small with glass B with a small coefficient of thermal expansion, but the glass B with a small coefficient of thermal expansion will be in the condition that compressive force was added with glass A with a large coefficient of thermal expansion at the thick film resistor of this structure.

[0034] After carrying out laser trimming of the surface resistor after baking and adjusting the resistance to one twice the value of initial value, the heat cycle test (-40-degree-C 30 minutes / : with a minutes [30 minutes] of +150 degrees C 1000 cycles) was performed, and the rate of a resistance value change of the thick film resistor after 1000 cycles was measured by making the resistance of the surface resistor at the time of after [trimming] 10-minute progress into initial value. This measurement result is shown in the table 3 (example) and table 4 (example of a comparison) which were shown above. Drawing 3 - drawing 5 are what expressed this test result with the graph, drawing 3 shows the relation between the compounding ratio of Glass B, and the rate of a resistance value change of a thick film resistor, drawing 4 shows the relation between the difference of the coefficient of thermal expansion of Glass A and B, and the rate of a resistance value change of a thick film resistor, and drawing 5 shows the relation between the difference of the surrendering point of Glass A and B, and the rate of a resistance value change of a thick film resistor.

[0035] Example No.of comparison 1 shown in a table 4, and 3-6 are the thick film resistor pastes which used the glass to contain as Glass A, and they are the same presentation as the conventional thick film resistor paste. The rate of a change in resistance by the temperature cycle also becomes 1.34 - 1.85%, and desired value (1% or less) cannot be attained in these example No.of comparison 1, and 3-6. This means that the micro crack produced in the thick film resistor at the time of laser trimming advanced by the heat cycle test.

[0036] On the other hand, the thick film resistor which calcinated the thick film resistor paste of example No.1-16 shown in a table 3 serves as structure in which glass B with a small coefficient of thermal expansion wrapped glass A with a larger coefficient of thermal expansion than this, as shown in drawing 1 R> 1 (b). The coefficient of thermal expansion of the whole thick film resistor not only becomes small with glass B with a small coefficient of thermal expansion, but with this

structure, it will be in the condition that compressive force joined glass B with a small coefficient of thermal expansion with glass A with a large coefficient of thermal expansion. In this condition, even if the micro crack went into the thick film resistor with the laser trimming after baking, the part of the glass B with which compressive force was added will serve to suppress progress of a micro crack. Thereby, in example No.1-16, the rate of a change in resistance by the temperature cycle became 0.15 - 0.84%, and desired value (1% or less) has been attained with allowances. [0037] By the way, in order that the glass B with which compressive force is added may serve to suppress progress of a micro crack, the loadings of Glass B are required to some extent, but the tensile force committed on Glass A from Glass B will become large, and the micro crack suppression effectiveness by the compressive force committed on Glass B will be reduced by the tensile force committed on Glass A as Glass B increases.

[0038] According to this invention persons' test result, as shown in drawing 3, the micro crack suppression effectiveness serves as [the compounding ratio of Glass B] max at 10 - 15%, and the rate of a change in resistance serves as the minimum (0.21 - 0.23%). When the rate of a change in resistance increased gradually and the compounding ratio of Glass B exceeded 27% of the weight as the compounding ratio of Glass B increased, when the compounding ratio of Glass B increased more than 15%, 1% whose rate of a resistance value change of a thick film resistor is desired value was exceeded, and it became clear that the micro crack suppression effectiveness with Glass B was not demonstrated effectively.

[0039] Moreover, when the compounding ratio of Glass B became less than 10%, the rate of a change in resistance increased gradually as the compounding ratio of Glass B decreased, but when Glass B was contained 1% of the weight, the rate of a resistance value change of a thick film resistor is less than 1%, and it became clear that the micro crack suppression effectiveness with Glass B was fully demonstrated. From this test result, that what is necessary is just 27 - 1 % of the weight, if the compounding ratio of Glass B is this compounding ratio, it can fully demonstrate the micro crack suppression effectiveness with Glass B, and can attain the desired value (1% or less) of the rate of a change in resistance.

[0040] Moreover, the micro crack suppression effectiveness becomes large, so that the compressive force which joins glass B with a small coefficient of thermal expansion becomes large. If this compressive force has the small difference of the coefficient of thermal expansion of Glass A and B, it will become small and its micro crack suppression effectiveness will decrease.

[0041] According to this invention persons' test result, the rate of a resistance value change will become that the difference of the coefficient of thermal expansion of Glass A and B is 0.46x10-6/deg with 1.16% like example No.of comparison 7 of a table 4, and desired value will be exceeded. As shown in drawing 4, when the differences of the coefficient of thermal expansion of Glass A and B were more than 0.5x10-6/deg, the rate of a change in resistance could be made below into desired value (1%), and it became clear that the micro crack suppression effectiveness with Glass B could fully be demonstrated.

[0042] Moreover, in order to demonstrate the micro crack suppression effectiveness with Glass B, as shown in drawing 1 (b), before glass B with a small coefficient of thermal expansion needs to become the structure which wrapped in Glass A and Glass A begins to dissolve for that purpose, the dissolution of Glass B needs to fully be progressing. Therefore, if the difference of the surrendering point of Glass A and B, as a result the difference of the temperature which Glass A and B begins to dissolve are small, Glass B will not become the structure which fully wrapped in Glass A. With this structure, even if the difference of the coefficient of thermal expansion of Glass A and B is large, sufficient compressive force will not be committed.

[0043] According to this invention persons' test result, the rate of a resistance value change will become that the difference of the surrendering point of Glass A and B is 24 degrees C with 1.26% like example No.of comparison 8 of a table 4, and desired value will be exceeded. As shown in drawing 5, when the difference of the surrendering point of Glass A and B was 30 degrees C or more, the rate of a change in resistance could be made below into desired value, and it became clear that the micro crack suppression effectiveness with Glass B could fully be demonstrated.

[0044] Although it considered as the ceramic substrate which prints and calcinates a thick film resistor paste and the low-temperature baking ceramic substrate was used in the example explained

above, other ceramic substrates, such as an alumina substrate and an alumimium nitride substrate, may be used.

[0045] moreover -- as the conductive material blended with a thick film resistor paste -- RuO2 although used -- M2 Ru 2O7-x (M=Bi, aluminum, etc.) and MoO3 etc. -- other conductive material may be used.

[0046] Moreover, at the above-mentioned operation gestalt, it is RuO2. It is RuO2 although the powdered compounding ratio was made into 15 % of the weight, 20 % of the weight, and 25 % of the weight. What is necessary is not to limit a compounding ratio to these but just to decide it according to the resistance to need.

[0047]

[Effect of the Invention] So that clearly from the above explanation the thick film resistor paste of claim 1 of this invention The powder of two kinds of glass A and B is blended. The glass A of the direction with many loadings Since the surrendering point has become [the coefficient of thermal expansion] large highly as compared with the glass B of the direction with few loadings, compressive force can work on the glass B of the direction with few loadings, progress of the micro crack of a thick film resistor can be suppressed, and aging of the resistance of a thick film resistor can be lessened.

[0048] Furthermore, since according to claim 2 the difference of the coefficient of thermal expansion of two kinds of glass A and B was carried out to more than 0.5x10-6/deg and the difference of a surrendering point was made into 30 degrees C or more, the micro crack suppression effectiveness by the compressive force committed on Glass B can fully be heightened, aging of the resistance of a thick film resistor can be certainly held down to below desired value, and the dependability of a thick film resistor can be improved.

[0049] Moreover, in claim 3, two kinds of glass A and B can prevent environmental pollution while waste treatment becomes easy, since Pb, Cd, and nickel which may affect an environment are not included.

[0050] In claim 4, moreover, the glass A of the direction with many loadings CaO: 20-26 % of the weight, SiO2: 37 - 59 % of the weight, aluminum 2O3: 5 - 13 % of the weight, and B-2 O3: 8 - 28 % of the weight is contained 95% of the weight or more in total. The glass B of the direction with few loadings is SiO2: 53 - 72 % of the weight, B-2 O3: Since 20 - 30 % of the weight and Na2 O:1-7 % of the weight are contained 85% of the weight or more in total The difference of more than two kinds of difference:0.5x10-6/deg(s) of the coefficient of thermal expansion of Glass A and B, and a surrendering point: 30 degrees C or more are securable.

[0051] Moreover, in claim 5, since the compounding ratio of the glass B which compressive force commits was made into 27 - 1 % of the weight, the micro crack suppression effectiveness with Glass B can fully be demonstrated.

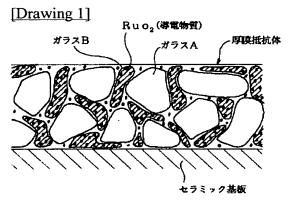
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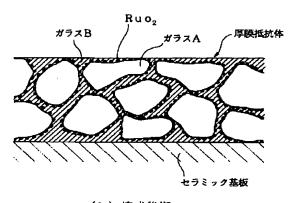
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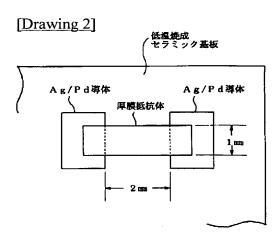
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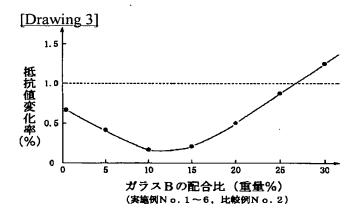


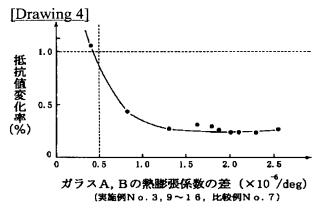
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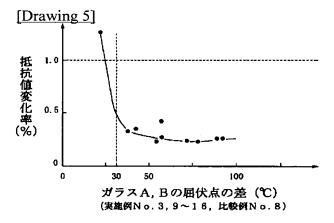


(b) 燒成後期









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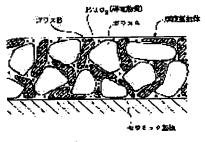
WATANABE YOSHINOBU

(54) THICK FILM RESISTOR PASTE

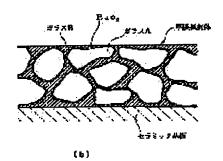
(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To suppress aging in the resistance of a thick film resistor.

SOLUTION: The thick film resistor paste contains powder of two kinds of glass A, B wherein the glass A of higher mixing ratio contains 20-26wt.% of CaO, 37-59wt.% of SiO2, 5-13wt.% of Al2O3 and 8-28wt.% of B2O3 totaling 95wt.% or more whereas the glass B of lower mixing ratio contains 53-72wt.% of SiO2, 20-30wt.% of B2O3, and 1-7wt.% of Na2O totaling 85wt.% or more. Mixing ratio of the glass A to the total mixing amount of the glasses A, B is set at 73-99wt.% while that of the glass B is set at 27-1wt.%. The two kinds of glass A, B contain no Pb, Cd nor Ni which may have adverse effect on the environment. The glass A of higher mixing ratio has a coefficient of thermal expansion higher by 0.5 × 10-6/deg or more than that of the glass B of lower mixing ratio and a flexure point higher by 30° C or more than that of the glass B.



(u)



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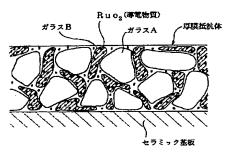
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(54) 【発明の名称】 厚膜抵抗体ペースト

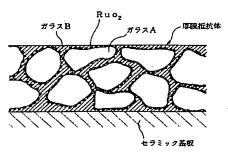
(57)【要約】

【課題】 厚膜抵抗体の抵抗値の経時変化を少なくす る。

【解決手段】 厚膜抵抗体ペーストは、2種類のガラス A、Bの粉末を含有し、配合量が多い方のガラスAは、 CaO:20~26重量%、SiO2:37~59重量 %、A I 2 O3 : 5~13重量%及びB2 O3 : 8~2 8重量%を合計で95重量%以上含有し、配合量が少な い方のガラスBは、SiO2:53~72重量%、B2 O3:20~30重量%及びNa2O:1~7重量%を 合計で85重量%以上含有する。2種類のガラスA、B の合計配合量に対する、ガラスAの配合比を73~99 重量%とし、ガラスBの配合比を27~1重量%とす る。2種類のガラスA、Bは、環境に影響を及ぼす可能 性のあるPb、Cd、Niを含まない。配合量が多い方 のガラスAは、配合量が少ない方のガラスBと比較し て、熱膨張係数がO. 5×10^{-6} / $d \cdot e \cdot g$ 以上大きく且 つ屈伏点が30℃以上高い。



(a) 焼成前期



(b) 焼成後期

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 2種類のガラスの粉末と導電物質の粉末とを有機ビヒクルと混合して成る厚膜抵抗体ペーストであって、

配合量が多い方のガラスは、配合量が少ない方のガラスと比較して、熱膨張係数が大きく且つ屈伏点が高いことを特徴とする厚膜抵抗体ペースト。

【請求項2】 配合量が多い方のガラスは、配合量が少ない方のガラスと比較して、熱膨張係数が 0.5×10 -6/deg以上大きく且つ屈伏点が30 C以上高いことを特徴とする請求項1に記載の厚膜抵抗体ペースト。

【請求項3】 前記2種類のガラスは、Pb、Cd、Niを含まないガラスが用いられていることを特徴とする請求項1または2に記載の厚膜抵抗体ペースト。

【請求項4】 配合量が多い方のガラスは、CaO:2 0~26重量%、SiO2:37~59重量%、AI2 O3:5~13重量%及びB2O3:8~28重量%を 合計で95重量%以上含有し、

配合量が少ない方のガラスは、 $SiO_2:53\sim72$ 重量%、 $B_2O_3:20\sim30$ 重量%及び $Na_2O:1\sim7$ 重量%を合計で85重量%以上含有することを特徴とする請求項1乃至3のいずれかに記載の厚膜抵抗体ペースト。

【請求項5】 前記2種類のガラスの合計配合量に対する、配合量が多い方のガラスの配合比を73~99重量%とし、配合量が少ない方のガラスの配合比を27~1重量%としたことを特徴とする請求項1乃至4のいずれかに記載の厚膜抵抗体ペースト。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、ガラスの粉末と導電物質の粉末とを含む厚膜抵抗体ペーストに関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来より、セラミック基板の表面に抵抗体を厚膜法で形成する場合、RuO2系の厚膜抵抗体ペーストを用いて厚膜抵抗体パターンを印刷し、これを600~900℃で焼成して厚膜抵抗体を形成するようにしている。一般に、焼成後の厚膜抵抗体は、抵抗値がばらついているので、焼成後に厚膜抵抗体をレーザトリミング法でトリミングして抵抗値を調整するようにしている。

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】焼成後に厚膜抵抗体をレーザトリミングする際に、熱歪により厚膜抵抗体にマイクロクラックが入ることがあり、このマイクロクラックが実使用環境下で徐々に進行して抵抗値が経時変化し、回路の信頼性を低下させる原因となっている。このマイクロクラックの進行は、厚膜抵抗体に引張応力が作用している状態で発生しやすい。従って、マイクロクラ

ックの進行を防ぐには、厚膜抵抗体に圧縮力が加わるようにすることが望ましく、そのためには、厚膜抵抗体の 熱膨張係数をセラミック基板の熱膨張係数よりも小さく すれば良い。

【0004】しかし、従来より、セラミック基板に厚膜 抵抗体を形成するのに用いられているRuO2 系の厚膜 抵抗体ペーストは、ガラスの粉末とRuO2 の粉末を有 機ビヒクルと混合してペースト化したものであり、Ru O₂ の熱膨張係数は 6. O×10⁻⁶/degである。こ れに対し、アルミナ基板と比較して熱膨張係数が小さい 低温焼成セラミック基板は、熱膨張係数が5.5×10 -6/deg程度であるため、厚膜抵抗体ペーストのガラ スの熱膨張係数は5. $5 \times 10^{-6} / deg$ より小さくす ることが望ましいが、電気的特性や機械的強度、有害性 等を考慮すると、ガラスの選択範囲も限られ、現実に は、セラミック基板の熱膨張係数と同程度か、或はそれ より大きな熱膨張係数のガラスを使用せざるを得なかっ た。従って、このガラスとRuO2 を含む厚膜抵抗体の 熱膨張係数は、小さいものでもセラミック基板の熱膨張 係数と同程度であり、厚膜抵抗体とセラミック基板との 熱膨張差によって厚膜抵抗体に十分な圧縮力が働かず、 引張力が働く場合もある。このため、レーザトリミング 時に厚膜抵抗体に生じたマイクロクラックが実使用環境 下で進行しやすく、抵抗値の経時変化が大きいという問 題があった。

【0005】本発明はこのような事情を考慮してなされたものであり、従ってその目的は、厚膜抵抗体の抵抗値の経時変化を少なくすることができる厚膜抵抗体ペーストを提供することにある。

[0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】上記目的を達成するため に、本発明の請求項1の厚膜抵抗体ペーストは、2種類 のガラスの粉末が配合され、配合量が多い方のガラス は、配合量が少ない方のガラスと比較して、熱膨張係数 が大きく且つ屈伏点が高くなっている。この組成の厚膜 抵抗体ペーストをセラミック基板に印刷して焼成する と、その焼成過程で以下のような段階を経て厚膜抵抗体 が焼結する。以下、説明の便宜上、配合量が多い方のガ ラスをAとし、配合量が少ない方のガラスをBとする。 【〇〇〇7】「第1段階]焼成時のガラス温度の上昇に より、まず、屈伏点が低い方のガラスBが溶解し、図1 (a) に模式的に例示するように、溶解したガラスBが 導電物質の粉末を包み込む。この時点では、屈伏点が高 い方のガラスAはまだ溶解しない。ここで、屈伏点と は、ガラスの温度上昇による熱膨張が止まる時のガラス の軟化温度に相当する温度であり、屈伏点以下では、ガ ラスが温度上昇に伴いほぼ直線的に熱膨張し、屈伏点を 越えると、ガラスは収縮に転じる。

【0008】 [第2段階] 屈伏点が高い方のガラスAが徐々に溶解し始める。この時、先に溶解したガラスBが

流動し、ガラスAを包み込むようになる。

【 O O O 9 】 [第3段階] 更に、焼成が進むと、ガラス A も溶解し、ガラス B と密着すると共に、図 1 (b) に 模式的に例示するように、ガラス A とガラス B との界面 に導電物質が凝集し、導電路が形成される。第 1 段階から第3段階までの間に、厚膜抵抗体ペースト中の有機ビヒクルが熱分解して蒸発し、或は燃焼し、厚膜抵抗体の 膜から有機ビヒクルが除去される。

【〇〇1〇】 [第4段階] 焼成の最終段階で、温度低下により、ガラスA、 Bが硬化して、厚膜抵抗体の膜がセラミック基板上に形成される。

【 O O 1 1】このようにして焼成された厚膜抵抗体は、熱膨張係数の小さいガラスBが、これより熱膨張係数の大きいガラスAを包み込んだ構造となる。この構造の厚膜抵抗体は、熱膨張係数の小さいガラスBによって全体の熱膨張係数が小さくなるばかりでなく、熱膨張係数の小さいガラスBには、熱膨張係数の大きいガラスAによって圧縮力が加わった状態となる。この状態では、たとえ、焼成後のレーザトリミングにより厚膜抵抗体にマイクロクラックが入ったとしても、圧縮力が加わったガラスBの部分がマイクロクラックの進行を抑える働きをする。

【0012】ところで、厚膜抵抗体のマイクロクラックの進行を抑える効果は、熱膨張係数の小さいガラスBに加わる圧縮力が大きくなるほど、大きくなる。この圧縮力はガラスA、Bの熱膨張係数の差が大きいほど大きくなる。また、熱膨張係数の小さいガラスBがガラスAが溶解し始める前にガラスBの溶解が十分に進んでいる必要がある。従って、ガラスA、Bの屈伏点の差、ひいては、ガラスA、Bが溶解し始める温度の差が小さいと、ガラスがガラスAを十分に包み込んだ構造にならない。この構造では、たとえ、ガラスA、Bの熱膨張係数の差が大きくても、十分な圧縮力は働かない。

【 O O 1 3】従って、請求項2のように、配合量が多い方のガラスAは、配合量が少ない方のガラスBと比較して、熱膨張係数が O . 5 × 1 O −6 / d e g 以上大きく且つ屈伏点が30℃以上高くすることが好ましい。このようにすれば、ガラスAが溶解し始める前にガラスBの溶解が十分に進み、ガラスBが確実にガラスAを包み込んだ構造となる。しかも、ガラスA、Bの熱膨張係数の差が O . 5 × 1 O −6 / d e g 以上であるため、ガラスAからガラスBに加わる圧縮力が十分に大きくなり、マイクロクラックの進行を抑えるのに十分な圧縮力が得られ、厚膜抵抗体の抵抗値の経時変化が効果的に抑えられる。

【OO14】また、請求項3のように、2種類のガラスA、Bは、Pb、Cd、Niを含まないガラスを用いることが好ましい。従来の厚膜抵抗体ペーストは、Pb、Cd、Niを含んでいたが、これらは環境に影響を及ぼす可能性のある金属である。従って、Pb、Cd、Ni

を含まないガラスA Bを用いることで、地球環境保護にも役立つ。

【0015】また、請求項4のように、配合量が多い方のガラスAはCaO:20~26重量%、SiO2:37~59重量%、AI2O3:5~13重量%及びB2O3:8~28重量%を合計で95重量%以上含有し、配合量が少ない方のガラスBはSiO2:53~72重量%、B2O3:20~30重量%及びNa2O:1~7重量%を合計で85重量%以上含有する組成とすると良い。このような組成のガラスA、Bは、熱膨張係数の差と屈伏点の差を確保できる。

【OO16】ところで、圧縮力の加わるガラスBがマイクロクラックの進行を抑える働きをするため、ガラスBの配合量はある程度必要であるが、ガラスBが増加するに従って、ガラスBからガラスAに働く引張力が大きくなり、ガラスBに働く圧縮力によるマイクロクラック抑止効果がガラスAに働く引張力によって減殺されてしまう。

【0017】従って、請求項5のように、2種類のガラスA、Bの合計配合量に対する、配合量が多い方のガラスAの配合比を73~99重量%とし、配合量が少ない方のガラスBの配合比を27~1重量%とすることが好ましい。後述する本発明者らの温度サイクル試験の結果によれば、図3に示すように、ガラスBの配合比が27重量%を越えると、厚膜抵抗体の抵抗値の変化率が目標値である1%を越え、ガラスBによるマイクロクラック抑止効果が有効に発揮されていないことが確認された。また、ガラスBの配合比が1重量%であっても、厚膜抵抗体の抵抗値の変化率は1%未満であり、ガラスBの配合比が27~1重量%であれば、ガラスBの配合比が27~1重量%であれば、ガラスBによるマイクロクラック抑止効果が十分に発揮される。

[0018]

【発明の実施の形態】本発明の一実施形態で用いる厚膜 抵抗体ペーストは、2種類のガラスA, Bの粉末と、導 電物質であるRuO2 の粉末とを有機ビヒクルと混合し てペースト化したものであり、有機ビヒクルはバインダ 樹脂(例えばエチルセルロース)と溶剤(例えばテレピ ネオール)とからなる。配合量が多い方のガラスAは、 CaO:20~26重量%、SiO2:37~59重量 %、A I 2 O3 : 5~13重量%及びB2 O3 : 8~2 8 重量%を合計で95重量%以上含有し、配合量が少な い方のガラスBは、SiO2:53~72重量%、B2 O3:20~30重量%及びNa2O:1~7重量%を 合計で85重量%以上含有する。これら2種類のガラス A、Bは、環境に影響を及ぼす可能性のある金属である Pb、Cd、Niを含まない。配合量が多い方のガラス Αの熱膨張係数をΑα、屈伏点をΑDとし、配合量が少 ない方のガラスBの熱膨張係数をΒα、屈伏点をΒDと

すると、 $A\alpha-B\alpha\geq 0$. 5×10^{-6} / deg 且つ $AD-BD\geq 30$ Cとなっている。これら2種類のガラスA、Bの合計配合量に対する、配合量が多い方のガラスAの配合比を $73\sim 99$ 重量%とし、配合量が少ない方のガラスBの配合比を $27\sim 1$ 重量%とする。厚膜抵抗体ペーストに対するRuO2 の配合比は、必要とする抵抗値に応じて決めれば良く、RuO2 の配合比が多くなるほど、抵抗値が小さくなる。

【実施例】ガラスA Bの組成、熱膨張係数及び屈伏点と温度サイクルによる厚膜抵抗体の抵抗値の変化率との関係を考察するために、配合量が多い方のガラスAは、表1に示すA1~A5の5種類のサンプルを用意し、配合量が少ない方のガラスBは、表2に示すB1~B5の5種類のサンプルを用意した。

[0020]

【表1】

[0019]

ガラスAのサンプル

	CaO (重量%)	SiO ₂ (重量%)	Al ₂ 0 ₃ (重量%)	B ₂ O ₃ (重量%)	その他 (重量%)	屈伏点 (℃)	熱膨張係数 (×10 ⁻⁶ /deg)
A 1	26.0	58.8	5. 7	8.6	0.9	722	6.3
A2	22.6	54.8	6.8	14.2	1.6	706	6. 9
А3	20.0	48. 6	9.3	19.3	2.8	702	5. 4
A 4	24.5	41.2	9.6	22.5	2. 2	693	5.8
A5	21.2	37.6	12. 2	27. 2	1.8	685	6. 1

[0021]

ガラスBのサンプル

【表2】

•	. , ,									
	SiO ₂ (重量%)	Al ₂ 0 ₃ (重量%)	B ₂ O ₃ (重量%)	CaO (重量%)	Na ₂ 0 (重量%)	ZnO (重量%)	K ₂ 0 (重量%)	その他 (重量%)	屈伏点 (℃)	熱膨張係数 (×10 ⁻⁶ /deg)
B 1	66.0	1.2	23. 5	1.6	3.6	1.6	1.0	1.5	650	4. 09
В2	72.0	0.8	20.3	1.0	3.1	1.2	0.7	0.9	661	3. 95
В3	61.6	3. 4	24. 9	4. 9	1.9	0	2. 6	0.7	645	4. 25
B 4	56. 7	7.1	25. 4	0	6.6	2. 1	0	2.1	638	4. 57
В5	53. I	5. 5	29.8	3.3	4.9	1.3	1.5	0.6	636	4.94

【0022】ガラスAのサンプルA1~A5は、CaO:20~26重量%、SiO2:37~59重量%、AI2O3:5~13重量%及びB2O3:8~28重量%を合計で95重量%以上含有し、屈伏点は685~722℃、熱膨張係数は5.4~6.9×10⁻⁶/degである。

【0023】ガラスBのサンプルB1~B5は、SiO2:53~72重量%、B2O3:20~30重量%及びNa2O:1~7重量%を合計で85重量%以上含有し、屈伏点は636~661℃、熱膨張係数は3.95

【0024】これらガラスA、Bのサンプルを用いて、表3(実施例)及び表4(比較例)に示す配合比のガラスA、Bの粉末を平均粒径 0.2μ mのRu02の粉末と有機ビヒクルに混合し、3本ロールにて十分に混練して厚膜抵抗体ペーストを作製した。尚、Ru02の粉末の配合比は、抵抗値を変えるため、15重量%、20重量%、25重量%の3種類とした。

[0025]

【表3】

実施例

No.	A	В	A : B	RuO ₂ 配合比 (重量%)		温度サイクル 抵抗値変化率 (%)	屈伏点 の差 (℃)	熱膨張係数 の差 ₋₆ (×10 /deg)	
1	A 1	В1	99: 1	15	125	0.72			
2	A 1	В1	95: 5	15	110	0. 45			
3	A 1	В1	90:10	15	102	0. 21			
4	A 1	В1	85:15	15	97	0. 23	72	2.21	
5	A 1	В1	80:20	15	94	0. 55	12		
6	A 1	В1	75:25	15	88	0. 84			
7	A 1	В1	90:10	20	12. 1	0. 17			
8	A 1	В1	90:10	25	4.6	0. 15			
9	A 1	В2	90:10	15	105	0. 23	61	2. 35	
10	A 1	вз	90:10	15	101	0. 23	77	2.05	
1 1	A 1	B 4	90:10	15	93	0. 25	84	1.73	
12	A 1	В5	90:10	15	92	0. 24	86	1.36	
13	Α2	вз	90:10	15	92	0. 26	61	2. 65	
1 4	АЗ	B 4	90:10	15	95	0. 45	64	0. 83	
1 5	A 4	В1	90:10	15	99	0. 29	43	1.71	
1 6	А5	вз	90:10	15	95	0.27	40	1.85	

[0026]

【表4】

比較例

No.	A	В	A : B	RuO ₂ 配合比 (重量%)	シート抵抗 (KΩ/□)	温度サイクル 抵抗値変化率 (%)	屈伏点 の差 (℃)	熱膨張係数 の差 ₋₆ (×10 /deg)
1	A 1	_	100:0	15	133	1.34		
2	A 1	В1	70:30	15	84	1.26	72	2. 21
3	A2	_	100:0	15	115	1.35		
4	А3	_	100:0	15	107	1.67		
5	A 4		100:0	15	106	1.52		
6	A 5	_	100:0	15	101	1.85		
7	А3	В5	90:10	15	96	1. 16	66	0. 46
8	Α5	В2	90:10	15	98	1. 29	24	2. 15

【0027】各厚膜抵抗体ペーストを印刷するセラミック基板として、熱膨張係数が 5.5×10^{-6} /degの低温焼成セラミック基板を用いた。この低温焼成セラミック基板は、 $CaO-Al_2O_3-SiO_2-B_2O_3$ 系ガラス粉末:60重量%と Al_2O_3 粉末:40重量%との混合物からなるセラミック材料で形成されてい

 膜抵抗体パターンの上にオーバーコートガラスペーストを乾燥時の膜厚が 13μ mとなるようにスクリーン印刷し、これを 120で乾燥した。

【0028】この後、この低温焼成セラミック基板をベルト炉に収容し、ピーク温度900℃、6分ホールドの条件で、60分間焼成し、厚膜抵抗体とオーバーコートガラスとを同時焼成した。この時、厚膜抵抗体は以下のような段階を経て焼結する。

【〇〇29】 [第1段階] 焼成時間の経過と共に、ガラス温度が上昇し、まず、屈伏点が低い方のガラスBが溶解し始める。そして、図1(a)に模式的に示すように、溶解したガラスBがRu〇2の粉末を包み込む。この時点では、屈伏点が高い方のガラスAはまだ溶解しない。

【 O O 3 O 】 [第2段階] ガラス温度が更に上昇し、屈 伏点が高い方のガラスAが徐々に溶解し始める。この 時、先に溶解したガラスBが流動し、ガラスAを包み込 むようになる。

【0031】[第3段階] 更に、焼成が進むと、ガラス Aも溶解し、ガラスBと密着すると共に、図1(b)に 模式的に示すように、ガラスAとガラスBとの界面にRuO2が凝集し、導電路が形成される。第1段階から第3段階までの間に、厚膜抵抗体ペースト中の有機ビヒクルが熱分解して蒸発し、或は燃焼し、厚膜抵抗体の膜から有機ビヒクルが除去される。

【OO32】[第4段階]焼成の最終段階で、温度低下により、ガラスA、Bが硬化して、厚膜抵抗体の膜が低温焼成セラミック基板上に形成される。

【 O O 3 3 】このようにして焼成された厚膜抵抗体は、 熱膨張係数の小さいガラスBが、これより熱膨張係数の 大きいガラスAを包み込んだ構造となる。この構造の厚 膜抵抗体には、熱膨張係数の小さいガラスBによって全 体の熱膨張係数が小さくなるばかりでなく、熱膨張係数 の小さいガラスBは、熱膨張係数の大きいガラスAによって圧縮力が加わった状態となる。

【〇〇34】焼成後、表層抵抗体をレーザトリミングして、その抵抗値を初期値の2倍の値に調整した後、温度サイクル試験(一4〇℃3〇分/+15〇℃3〇分:100サイクル)を行い、トリミング後1〇分経過時の表層抵抗体の抵抗値を初期値として1000サイクルル後の厚膜抵抗体の抵抗値の変化率を測定した。この測定結果は、前掲した表3(実施例)及び表4(比較例)に示されている。図3〜図5は、この試験結果をグラフに表したもので、図3は、ガラスBの配合比と厚膜抵抗体の抵抗値の変化率との関係を示し、図4は、ガラスA、Bの熱膨張係数の差と厚膜抵抗体の抵抗値の変化率との関係を示している。

【OO35】表4に示す比較例No. 1, 3~6は、含有するガラスをガラスAのみとした厚膜抵抗体ペースト

であり、従来の厚膜抵抗体ペーストと同じ組成である。これらの比較例No. 1、3~6では、温度サイクルによる抵抗値変化率が1.34~1.85%にもなり、目標値(1%以下)を達成できない。これは、レーザトリミング時に厚膜抵抗体に生じたマイクロクラックが温度サイクル試験により進行したことを意味する。

【0036】これに対し、表3に示す実施例No. 1~16の厚膜抵抗体ペーストを焼成した厚膜抵抗体は、図1(b)に示すように、熱膨張係数の小さいガラスBが、これより熱膨張係数の大きいガラスAを包み込んだ構造となる。この構造では、熱膨張係数の小さいガラスBによって厚膜抵抗体全体の熱膨張係数が小さくな熱膨張係数の小さいガラスBには、熱膨張係数の大きいガラスAによって圧縮力が加わったが見には、熱態となる。この状態では、たとえ、焼成後のレーザトリととなる。この状態では、たとえ、焼成後のレーザトリとしても、圧縮力が加わったガラスBの部分がマイクロクラックが入ったとしても、圧縮力が加わったガラスBの部分がマイクロクラックが入ったとうの進行を抑える働きをする。これにより、実施例No.1~16では、温度サイクルによる抵抗値変化を余裕をもって達成できた。

【0037】ところで、圧縮力の加わるガラスBがマイクロクラックの進行を抑える働きをするため、ガラスBの配合量はある程度必要であるが、ガラスBが増加するに従って、ガラスBからガラスAに働く引張力が大きくなり、ガラスBに働く圧縮力によるマイクロクラック抑止効果がガラスAに働く引張力によって減殺されてしまう。

【0038】本発明者らの試験結果によれば、図3に示すように、ガラスBの配合比が10~15%でマイクロクラック抑止効果が最大となり、抵抗値変化率が最低(0.21~0.23%)となる。ガラスBの配合比が15%より多くなると、ガラスBの配合比が多くなるに従って抵抗値変化率が徐々に増加し、ガラスBの配合比が27重量%を越えると、厚膜抵抗体の抵抗値の変化率が目標値である1%を越え、ガラスBによるマイクロクラック抑止効果が有効に発揮されていないことが判明した。

【0039】また、ガラスBの配合比が10%より少なくなると、ガラスBの配合比が少なくなるに従って抵抗値変化率が徐々に増加するが、ガラスBが1重量%含まれていれば、厚膜抵抗体の抵抗値の変化率は1%未満であり、ガラスBによるマイクロクラック抑止効果が十分に発揮されていることが判明した。この試験結果から、ガラスBの配合比は27~1重量%であれば良く、この配合比であれば、ガラスBによるマイクロクラック抑止効果を十分に発揮できて、抵抗値変化率の目標値(1%以下)を達成できる。

【OO40】また、マイクロクラック抑止効果は、熱膨 張係数の小さいガラスBに加わる圧縮力が大きくなるほ ど、大きくなる。この圧縮力はガラスA, Bの熱膨張係数の差が小さいと、小さくなり、マイクロクラック抑止効果が少なくなる。

【 O O 4 2 】また、ガラスBによるマイクロクラック抑止効果を発揮させるためには、図 1 (b)に示すように、熱膨張係数の小さいガラスBがガラスAを包み込んだ構造になる必要があり、そのためには、ガラスAが溶解し始める前にガラスBの溶解が十分に進んでいる必要がある。従って、ガラスA、Bの屈伏点の差、ひいては、ガラスA、Bが溶解し始める温度の差が小さいと、ガラスBがガラスAを十分に包み込んだ構造にならない。この構造では、たとえ、ガラスA、Bの熱膨張係数の差が大きくても、十分な圧縮力は働かない。

【 O O 4 3 】本発明者らの試験結果によれば、表 4 の比較例 N o . 8 のように、ガラス A , B の屈伏点の差が 2 4 ℃であると、抵抗値の変化率が 1 . 2 6 %となり、目標値を越えてしまう。図 5 に示すように、ガラス A , B の屈伏点の差が 3 0 ℃以上であれば、抵抗値変化率を目標値以下にすることができ、ガラス B によるマイクロクラック抑止効果を十分に発揮できることが判明した。

【 O O 4 4 】以上説明した実施例では、厚膜抵抗体ペーストを印刷・焼成するセラミック基板として、低温焼成セラミック基板を用いたが、アルミナ基板、窒化アルミニウム基板等の他のセラミック基板を用いても良い。

【OO45】また、厚膜抵抗体ペーストに配合する導電物質として、 RuO_2 を用いたが、 M_2 Ru_2 O 7-x (M=Bi, AI等)、 MoO_3 等の他の導電物質を用いても良い。

【0046】また、上記実施形態では、 RuO_2 の粉末の配合比を15重量%、20重量%、25重量%としたが、 RuO_2 の配合比は、これらに限定されず、必要とする抵抗値に応じて決めれば良い。

[0047]

【発明の効果】以上の説明から明らかなように、本発明 の請求項1の厚膜抵抗体ペーストは、2種類のガラス A. Bの粉末が配合され、配合量が多い方のガラスA は、配合量が少ない方のガラスBと比較して、熱膨張係 数が大きく且つ屈伏点が高くなっているため、配合量が 少ない方のガラスBに圧縮力が働いて、厚膜抵抗体のマ イクロクラックの進行を抑えることができ、厚膜抵抗体 の抵抗値の経時変化を少なくすることができる。

【0048】更に、請求項2によれば、2種類のガラスA、Bの熱膨張係数の差を、0.5×10-6/deg以上とし、且つ屈伏点の差を30℃以上としたので、ガラスBに働く圧縮力によるマイクロクラック抑止効果を十分に高めることができて、厚膜抵抗体の抵抗値の経時変化を確実に目標値以下に抑えることができ、厚膜抵抗体の信頼性を向上できる。

【0049】また、請求項3では、2種類のガラスA、Bは、環境に影響を及ぼす可能性のあるPb、Cd、Niを含まないので、廃棄物処理が容易になると共に、環境汚染を防止できる。

【 O O 5 O 】また、請求項4では、配合量が多い方のガラスAは、CaO:20~26重量%、SiO2:37~59重量%、A I 2 O 3:5~13重量%及びB2 O 3:8~28重量%を合計で95重量%以上含有し、配合量が少ない方のガラスBはSiO2:53~72重量%、B2 O 3:20~30重量%及びNa2 O:1~7重量%を合計で85重量%以上含有するので、2種類のガラスA、Bの熱膨張係数の差:0.5×10-6/deg以上と屈伏点の差:30℃以上を確保することができる。

【0051】また、請求項5では、圧縮力が働くガラス Bの配合比を27~1重量%としたので、ガラスBによ るマイクロクラック抑止効果を十分に発揮させることが できる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

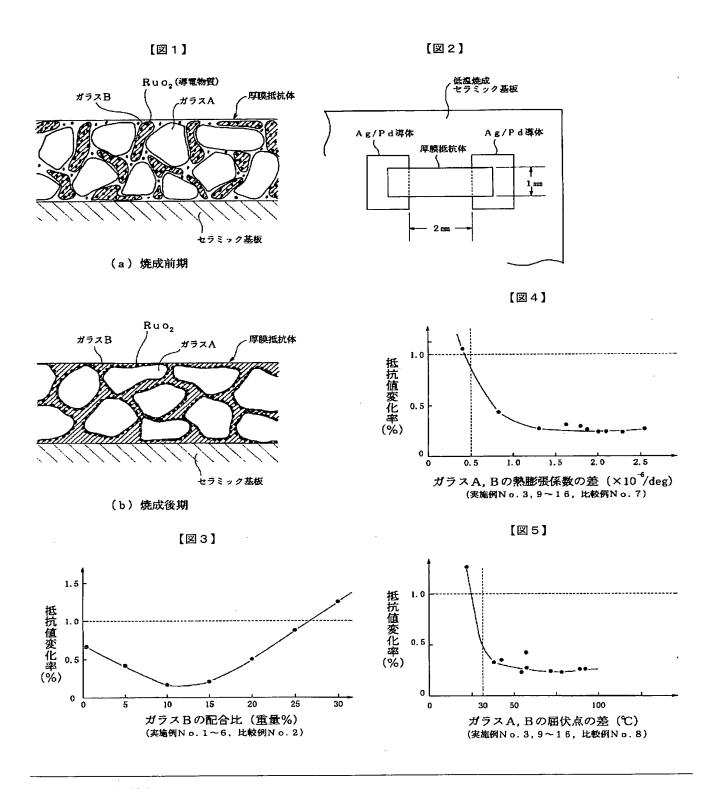
【図1】本発明の一実施形態を示す厚膜抵抗体の焼成過程の変化を説明する図で、(a)は焼成前期の状態を示す模式図、(b)は焼成後期の状態を示す模式図

【図2】温度サイクル試験に用いた厚膜抵抗体の形状とサイズを説明する平面図

【図3】ガラスBの配合比と厚膜抵抗体の抵抗値変化率 との関係をグラフで示す図

【図4】ガラスA、Bの熱膨張係数の差と厚膜抵抗体の抵抗値変化率との関係をグラフで示す図

【図5】ガラスA、Bの屈伏点の差と厚膜抵抗体の抵抗 値変化率との関係をグラフで示す図



フロントページの続き

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